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Parley P. Pratt

(May 13, 1857.—Parley P. Pratt was killed by Hector H. McLean, near Van Buren, Arkansas, presumably in jealousy at the conversion of Mrs. McLean to Mormonism. Pratt led the second immigration into the Salt Lake valley; and then explored southern Utah in 1845-50. It is said of him: "He traveled more, and preached and wrote more, than any of his competers.")

The Desert News, May 27, 1887

LAWYERS AND DOCTORS.—After the departure of the company that went with the Governor there were only two lawyers and two or three doctors left in the city. Both of the lawyers have been steadily at work, and all the doctors have been following some useful employment, aside from their profession, but one, and we are sorry to state that he has not been seen, to our knowledge, with either axe, hoe, pick, shovel or spade in his hand for a long time, though he seems to be busy every day.

The Deseret News, June 3, 1851

THE EASTERN MAIL, arrived on the 29th ult., having left Independence on the 1st of May, and much credit is due to Mr. John Murdoch, conductor to Laramie, and to Mr. O. P. Rockwell, conductor from that point to this city, for the perseverance, prudence and energy displayed in the transportation of so large a mail in such good time and condition, especially at a time when the east half of the route was nearly destitute of forage and grain was scarce and high priced. This is the first mail from Independence since the 13th of Nov. 1850, and of course the 24 sacks now brought contain much printed matter long since out of date. The contents of one sack were slightly damp, but in no wise injured, the carriers having crossed a swollen stream under the impression, from their appearance, that the sacks were waterproof, which is not the case, a fact that it will be well to keep in mind. . . .

THE EASTERN MAIL, under charge of Mr. A. O. Smoot, left on the 2nd inst., schedule

"Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

"I do solemnly declare this assertion to be true, without the slightest foundation in truth. That the records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court of this Territory, together with all decisions and documents of every kind belonging thereto, from Monday, Sept. 22, 1851, (at which time said Court was first organized,) up to the present moment, are all safe and complete in my custody, and not one of them missing nor have they ever been disturbed by any person."

"Again. In the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Moroni Greene, the whole decision was written by Judge Drummond in this self, I find the following words: "That as it does remit the costs of the prosecution, but in this Court and in the Court below," Greene had to have been an aggravated one, this Court case for which Greene was convicted seemed to be provoked to draw a pistol in self-defense but did not point it at any one. He was then 18 years old. Much feeling was excited and he was finally pardoned."

In his address to the Governor upon a petition signed by the Judges and members of the bar of the United States Court, the Hon. Secretary of State, many of the most respectable citizens of Great Salt Lake City:

"Again, In relation to the 'interference' of five or six young men, from Missouri of the year 1857, with the rights of the State of Iowa, who are now (March 30, 1857) in the Penitentiary of Utah, without those men being in America."

ing violated any criminal law as yet. But this is an utterly false statement. Bumpsee he alludes to the incarceration of the 22nd of January, 1856, of three men, on the 29th of January, 1856, of one more, so, these are the circumstances: There were quite a number of persons came here as guests in Gilbert and Garrish's train of gypsies arriving here in 1850, after winter had set in. They arrived here very destitute, and at the season of the year there is nothing but labouring men can get to do. Some of them entered the store of S. M. Blair & Co. at various times in the night, and stole provisions and groceries. Some six or eight were indicted for burglary and larceny.

-After Vol 1

The Deseret News, May 20, 1857
NEWS FROM THE EAST

appointment as Governor, it is no-day madness and folly to attempt to administer the law in that Territory. The officers are insulted, harassed and murdered for doing their duty, and not recognizing Brigham Young as the only law giver and law maker on earth. Of this every man can bear incontestable evidence who has been willing to accept an appointment in Utah; and I assure you sir, that no man would be willing to risk his life and property in that Territory after once trying the sad experiment. With an earnest desire that the present administration will give due and timely aid to the officers that may be so unfortunate as to accept situations in that Territory, and that the withering curse which now rests upon this Nation by virtue of the peculiar and heart-rending institutions of the Territory of Utah, may be speedily removed, to the honor and credit of our happy country, I now remain your obedient servant,

W. W. DRUMMOND, *Justice Utah Territory.*
Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States, Washington City, D. C.

The L. D. S. Millennium Star, No. 21, Vol. XIX,
May 23, 1857

REFUTATION OF CHARGES AGAINST BRIGHAM YOUNG

(From the "Mormon.")

We shall quote from the (Council Bluffs) Bugle—

"The arrival on Sunday eve of a train from Salt Lake under command of Captain W. J. Hawley, places beyond question the fact of the murder of Hon. A. W. Babbitt, Secretary of Utah Territory. From Mr. Hawley we obtain the following information—

"Near the 'Sweet Water,' he met Messrs. Kimball and Ferguson. This is about 200 miles west of Fort Laramie, and 300 east of Salt Lake. He heard from them the rumour, and in order to get at the facts, he remained with Mr. Trist, the Indian agent, for several days. The Indians had come into the Fort and reported that twelve of them had attacked Colonel Babbitt while one of his men was away, and after the Colonel had fired his double barrel gun and his two revolvers, one of the Indians crept behind the wagon and tomahawked the Colonel. Frank Rowland and Sutherland were also killed."

"The Indians said the Colonel fought like a Grizzly bear."

"When at Fort Kearney, Captain Hawley learned that Major Wharton had in his possession the papers (including a draft of \$8,000) and some of his hair. His watch was obtained by a Frenchman, from the Indians. Altogether about eighteen whites have been killed. . . ."

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The Deseret News, June 3, 1857

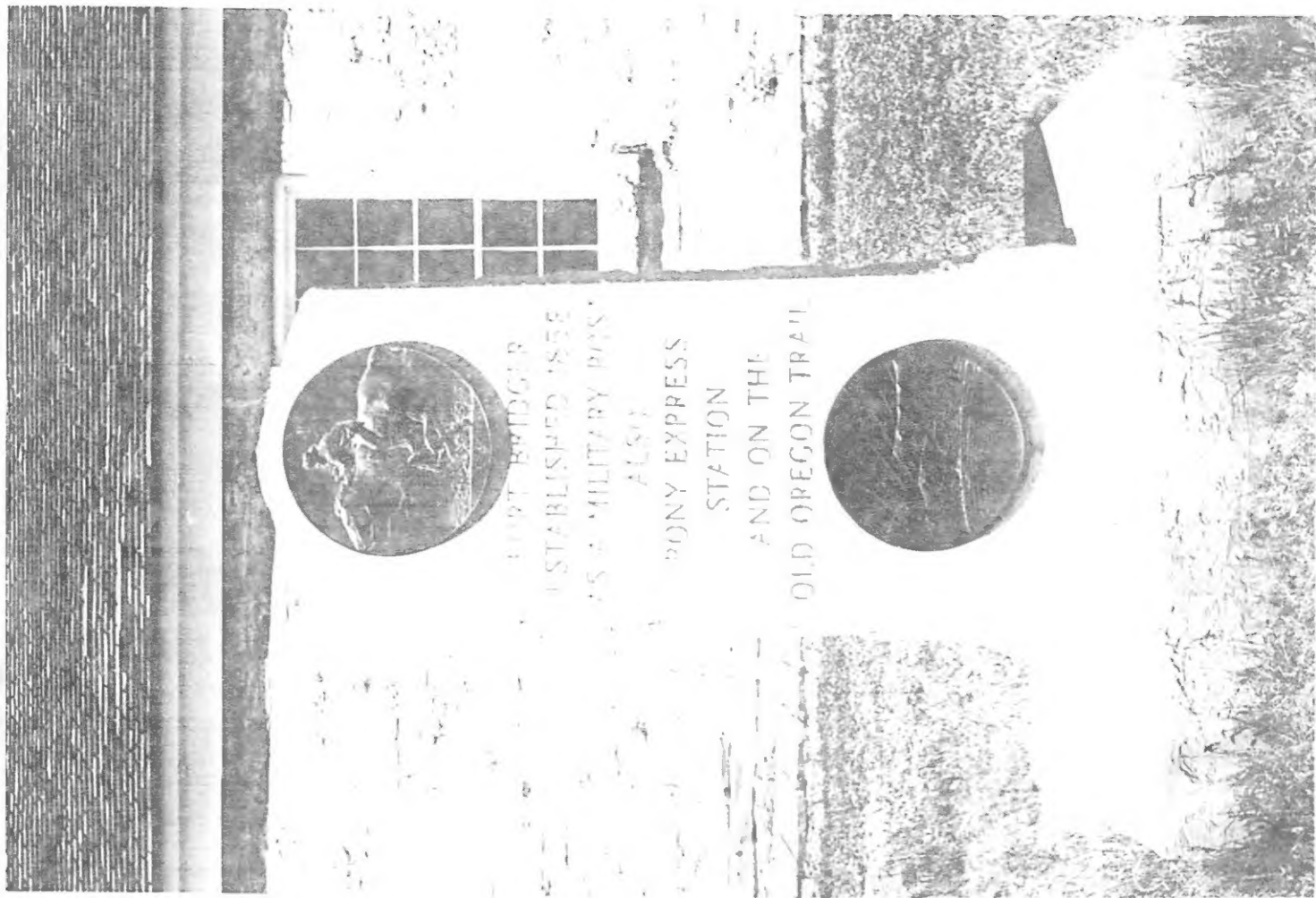
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Bony Express

Family History DOCUMENTATION

Age	Date	Fact	Document or Source of Information
		<p>Pony Express <i>3 Apr 1860 to 24 Oct 1861</i></p> <p>Early in 1860 a new development in continental communication began with the Majors, Russell, and Waddell freighting company's decision to establish a pony express across the Rockies and demonstrate that mail could be carried from St. Joseph, Missouri, to the Pacific Coast in eight days. In March 1860 the following advertisement was printed:⁵</p> <p><i>To San Francisco in 8 days by the Central Overland California Pikes Peak Express Company. The first courier of the pony express will leave the Missouri River on Tuesday, April the 8th at 5:00 p.m. and will run regularly weekly thereafter, letter mail only. Point of departure on the Missouri River will be the telegraphic connection with the East which will be announced in due time. Telegraph messages from all parts of the country.</i></p> <p>The pony express was a remarkable success in performance although it proved to be a financial failure. It operated from 3 April 1860 to 24 October 1861—less than nineteen months. Such a service during this early period of the Civil War was important however, bringing the far west and its treasures closer to the union. It also hastened the coming of the telegraph and the railroad. The pony express route ran between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California. From St. Joseph, Missouri to Fort Bridger the route followed much of the Oregon Trail, and from Fort Bridger the route led into Salt Lake City,</p>	 <p><i>The pony express rider is the symbol of western courage and adventure.</i></p>



Monument at Fort Bridger commemorating the pony express and Oregon trail.